WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1881.

Amusements To-day.

Academy of Music-Abla.

Abbey's Park Theatre-LaPhis de Nine Angol. American Institute—Industrial Exhibition Aquariem—Extert, and broadway. kijan tip-en tina e-The state Chirmer Couth's theater Adjusted Daly's Theater The Passing Regiment. Matture, tend Opera Hous, Research, Matture. blobe Dime Museum- In heary Baverly's Nible's Garden-The World Matthew Maverly's 64th St. | heater Fin on the Bristol. Mat Haverly's 6th Av. | heater King Lear. Sindiana Square Theate -Esperalta New Theatre Comique—The Major. Nan Francisco Minsterbe-Broadway and 20th st. Standard Theatre—Pelonce. Thalis Theatre—Belo Helon. Malines. Tony P Stor's Thourse-Variety The Casino-Le Voyage en ruiss. Mattage. Union Square Prontice-Canalle. Win so Theatre-Descon Crankett, Matines.

### Guiteau's Trial.

GUITEAU'S appearance on the witness stand has naturally brought the excitement | the Republican ranks. in Washington over the trial to the boiling point, and prodigious is the rush to hear him. He has more than fulfilled his promise to appear as counsel as well as witness and prisoner in this law case. From time to time he has been reported as exhibiting indifference to the trial; but, for an indifferent man, he has taken a remarkably large share in the proceedings. His present attitude is the strangest of all-as witness in his own defence, which detence, as his counsel has announced, is that of insanity.

During the whole of yesterday's session of the court GUITEAU was on the stand as a witness for himself. He at first objected to testifying, saying he was not well, and did not want to undergo cross-examination just now, but preferred to wait until he was in good talking condition. After Mr. Scoville began to question him about his early life, however, he appeared to forget his fears of cross-examination. and described minutely, and often graphically, the incidents of his unhappy career. His mother died when he was very young. and his father opposed his aspirations, objected to his getting an education, and finally drove hin into the Oneida Community, where he fell under the influence of fanatical notions, but after two attempts broke away from them. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. but had not much success as a lawyer. He practised a little in Chicago and in this city; but here he got into trouble and spent a month in the Tombs. His mind was divided between religion and worldly schemes. He tried to buy a newspaper, became an usher at Moody and SANKEY's meetings. spent months in a library studying about the second coming of CHRIST, and wrote a lecture on the subject, which nobody would listen to. Finally, in his wretchedness, he sought refuge with his sister, but in a fit of passion he attacked her, and then again he was cast upon the world. He became a sort of strolling evangelist, selling his lecture to whoever would buy it; and that was the him, and so the most interesting part of his

story remains to be told to-day. GUITEAU's appearance indicated that he but at times he was roused to passion, and leaders and its principles. He was watched, as he told his story, by experts on insanity, who had posted themselves in the court i room.

# The Meeting of Congress.

The Forty-seventh Congress cessor has been in office nearly three part of Spanish America, with the sole ex-

been attended with any reciprocity but that of cheap and ceremonious courtesy. The opium, and by treaty we propose to shut ceive. If a steer is overthrown or sinks formal announcement of the Cabinet will this trade. the President's death.

The causes which led to the rupture with Gen. GARFIELD will by a natural law lead | American commerce in Asia. The trade of | known, no monopoly connected with the to a rupture with Gen. ARTHUR. They can- India and the Malay peninsula has long radiway is more exacting than this of the not be repressed, silenced, or compromised. been monopolized by England, which like- eattle yards. But what must be the condi-Gen. GARFIELD made a Cubinet from among wise controls the traffic of the countries tion of the animals when they are landed in his personal friends, the chief of whom was bordering on the Persian Gulf and the Red | this or any other Eastern city after such a the pronounced enemy of the leaders of the Sea. Cochin China is tied hand and foot by journey as that? They have lost flesh interest with which his successor has al- France; the Philippine Islands are owned | heavily; some are dead; many are sick and ever Gen. Garrierto may have intended, the tition is tolerated by the Dutch, who domi- for the consumer to think of, and few or appointment of Mr. Blaine as Secretary of | nate also the commerce with Borneo and | none are really in to shaughter. Yet with | State was a storm signal raised over the Colebes. It is plain, therefore, that the this beef people are regularly feel! heads of GRANT, CONELING, ARTHUB, and Asiatic markets, whose demands at best are Judge Robertson removed all doubt as to | will pronounce the thing impracticable. the intention in making it. He was chosen | Soundh America and Asia, however, do minated in the retirement of the two Sena- sibilities. All the British dependencies,

ever he may do will be construed intenders witing field to the products of the United | here. How did this experiment result? sign to make war on the Half Broads in re- States. The rich and growing communities taliation for Mr. Bharne's crusade. Even if | in Austrolia, New Z. abaid, and South Abrica he should retain thantierson in the College | are buyers of the very commedities in whose tership, it would not all at that belief. His | epostion we excel, and we have only to take enemies would denounce it as a stroke of | our wares there to sell them, provided we will policy, and neithing more, dictated by a self- I admit their products on equally invorable. most in sympathy with him. He is fairly an aggregate value of more than \$7,000,000, and, Dunnell of Minnesota, and Kasson of southled to the same privilege which Gen. whereas our imports reached only \$785,000. Iowa.

York had viscted him President,

of the Cabinet. After these events, this that our exports to Australia mainly con- regulated by the laws of good conduct. shed majatey is likely to be shaken by sisted of costly manufactures. disafferings, and by other masses not diffisuch an element of errorg h. There mented by judicious tariff concessions to the way before the caucus kicks him out. are no present issues to lance up the their products. Last year the combined

nient, and, worse yet, it is precarious. The Senate is equally divided between the two parties, so that neither can of itself | the Australasian wool export in 1879 was claim ascendancy nor do any mischief. The upward of \$35,000,000, and in the following President's nominations will probably go year, according to Mr. Cremouron's statisthrough without much trouble, because there are always Scaators in opposition who | States were valued at \$28,700,000. What we are willing to go that far, and there are | did, obviously, was to buy Australian wool others who can be easily propitiated by from London wool brokers at second hand, It was only four months ago. favors, for which most of them are zealous | with double freights and charges added. seekers. In this condition of parties violence will be restrained, and the disturbing measure applicable to the British colonies influences will come, if at all, from within in South Africa. These also are prosperous

### Markets for American Products.

It is well known that our trade with China has signally fallen off, and that there is but little demand for our products in Spanish America. It is customary to explain this fact either by a want of enterprise on the part of our merchants and manufacturers or by the absence of Government encouragement in the form of subsidies. But may there not be a reason in the nature of things for our failure to secure customers in those countries, and should we not do well to seek markets for our native productions in a widely different quarter?

This new view of an old question is suggested by Mr. R. J. CREIGHTON in the International Review. He first points out the value of our exports to Asia and Spanish America, and then, by an analysis of trade statistics. shows us what the articles are for which alone we are able to find customers in those countries. He is next led to inquire whether the narrow limits to which our exports are confined are not inevitably imposed by the social, industrial, and economical conditions of the people with whom we deal. Of course, if this question must be answered in the affirmative, we may as well abandon the hope, for the present at all events, of materially extending our commerce in those directions. A careful study, on the other hand, of our commercial relations with the British colonies in Australia, New Zenland, and South Africa demonstrates that, notwithstanding the competition of the mother country, we have a fair prospect of obtaining a large, increasing, and lucrative export trade with those British dependencies.

It seems clear that Mexico does not offer any immediate outlet for the surplus products of the United States. Even in the year 1879, when a good deal of railroad construction was going on, the angregate value of our exports was only \$5,400,000, while our imports amounted to \$5,493,000. If we apply ze our exports we find that the principal items are cheap cotton goods and manufactures of iron and steel, the latter articles. happlest period in his life. He did not meeting the temporary demand created by reach in his narrative the time when the railway building. The truth is that the iden of killing the President occurred to mass of the Mexican people are very poor and in a semi-barbarous condition. Their wants are few, and they produce with hardly any labor everything they need told the truth when he said he was not well; except their scanty clothing and a few rudarticles for household use. They are, thereespecially when, in relating his experiences | fore, unlikely to buy much of our highin the Oneida Community, he denounced its | priced merchandise for many years to come. No doubt with the expenditure of foreign capital in railroad building the Mexican trade will grow, but its growth will be far less rapid than is assumed by Gen. GRANT and other sanguine persons, who overlook better understanding. If Mr. Gibson had the ignorant and inert state of the popula-Moreover, from the slow increase of next Monday, while the assassin of Mr. demand German merchants who are firmly GARFIELD is on trial for his life. The Presi- established in Mexico will derive the most both would have been spared criticism dent inaugurated last March lies in the advantage. And what is here said of Mexico grave at Cleveland. His constitutional suc-

ception of Chill. How much of history is crowded into this | Let us now see how the case stands with short space of time! President ARTHUR | China and Japan, which Gon. GRANT has starts out with embarrassments incident to | coupled with Mexico in the list of countries this changed condition, and difficult to over- offering a promising market for our prodcome, from the very nature of the situation. Lucis. In the fiscal year 1879 our exports to The Republican party is split into two fac- | China and Japan combined were valued at tions, each of which hates the other more \$5.325.00, while our imports amounted to upon the present barbarous method of transbitterly than it does the common enemy of \$26,276,000. There is no market in either of both. Jealousy, distrust, suspicion, and | these countries for our breadstulls and proenvy keep these conflicting elements apart. visions, neither is there any call for our in-The new President has gone far to con- bor-saving machinery. The theory of both ciliate the Haif Breeds, not only by accept- Governments is that the land should sup- no loss, to the shipping point, where their ing the official legacies of his predecessor, port the people, and innovations tending to some of which he might well have rejected, a change of industrial system will not be but by a course of conciliation in other re- tolerated. It is true that Japan, having a spects which has subjected him to some good deal of waste land, has, to some ex- gether without rest, food, or water. Within criticism. All these concessions have been tent, encouraged railroad building, but it the four walls of the car thus crowded, in vain. They have not altered an opinion does not need, and will not buy, our com- there is an endless struggle for mere existheld by the rival faction, and they have not | plicated macrines for farm work. The only

be the signal for a separation, which has | But if we cannot reasonably look for much been in course of preparation since the 19th expansion in our exports to China and tion. There they are driven out with of September, and has only been postponed | Japan, where the industrial arts are prose- | blows and shouts into a muddy yard, by the inseparable surroundings attending | cuted to an extent almost commensurate | perhaps in the midst of a storm of ice ways been conspicuously identified. What- by Spain; in Java and Samatra no compet weak; all are bruised in a manner frightful

sh instinct. The advisers of the President | countions. In the year 1870 cur expertato | them being Hiscock of New York, Brinows will be chosen from the friends who are Australia (including New Zer and exhibited of Michigan, Kriffelt of Onjo, Orra of Indis-GARPHELD exercised for himself when he In other words, we sent to Australia in the Di the whole lot, Mr. Hiscock is the one biregarded the choice of New York for year mentioned nearly two million dots littest for the office. His ideas of appromember of the Cabinet, although New Ties' worth of demestic products in excess printions are rather large and loose, as of the value of our combined expects to these of Republican members are upt to be; Whatever may be the outcome of the im- Chica and Japan curing the same person, but he is essentially a gentleman, endowed pending could be public of the Republican Analy, or exports to Australia in the year with broad common-sense views and a reaparty, it is coin ording to know that the under review exceeded our deliveries to somble conscience. He is entirely respect-Administration will be powerless to carry Mexiculty more than two and a half million able both in abilities and character. any objectionable measures through Cons dollars, while they licked only about a mil-

Few persons appreciate the magnitude of party nerves, and to keep the faithful in imports and experts of Australia and New line regardless of intestine fends and of Zedand reached the enormous total of personal rivalcies. The Republican Green- \$4,0,000,000, of which, as we have seen, the backers and Marrown's two followers are United States got less than \$9,000,000. Engessential factors or this majority, who must bland, or course, has the lion's share, but the never be allowed to become estranged, secret of the apparent preference for Brit-That sort of support is costly and inconve- ish manufactures is the fact that the raw products of the colonies are not subject to customs duties in England. The value of ties, the imports of wool into the United

What is affirmed of Australia is in some and growing communities, and would buy our labor-saving machinery and our highpriced commodities if they had a chance. to far as discriminative duties are confield is as open to American as to British merchants. The only substantial obstacle to the great expansion of our trade with these British dependencies is the fact that we retuse to take their products on the same conditions as regards customs dues upon which they are willing to receive ours.

## The Troubles of Government Counsel.

There does not seem to be precisely that degree of harmony which is desirable among the counsel engaged in the prosecution of the Star route cases at Washington.

The misunderstanding which has occurred in reference to the official status of Mr. A. M. Ginson appears to be wholly due to the carciess manner in which Mr. WAYNE MAC-VEAGII transacted the business of the Department of Justice.

The only record which that gentleman left behind him when he retreated from the office of Attorney-General showed that Mr. Gisson had been employed by the Government in the investigation of the Star route frauds. It did not show, however, that Mr. Ginson had been appointed a Special Assistant Attorney of the United States.

This office, though temporary in nature, is provided for in the Revised Statutes. Anattorney or counsellor who is specially retained under the authority of the Department of Justice as an assistant to the Attorney-General, or to any District Attorney, must be both commissioned and sworn.

It must be supposed that Mr. MacVeagh was acquainted with these requirements of the law. At all events, the Solieltor-General ought not to be blamed for regarding them. When he received a report signed by Mr. Ginson as a Special Assistant Attorney of the United States, he naturally inquired in reference to Mr. Gusson's appointment: and not finding any record to warrant the assumption, he said there was none.

We do not see in this any evidence that the Solicitor-General is lukewarm in the prosecution of the Star route cases. Our has been afforded by the Department of Justice to the special counsel retained in New York and Pennsylvania; and we think that censure of Mr. PHIGLIPS for discharging his duties with scrupulous care is as objectionable as censure of Mr. Gibson for the contents of his seathing report.

Of course, Mr. Gibson had no idea of assuming an official title to which he had no right. A little more frankness and friendliness between all parties would promote a tise it. called upon the Acting Attorney-General which neither seems to have deserved.

Now is a good time for all these gentlemen heartily to combine their forces for the destruction of the common enemy, the Star route handits.

# Common Humanity and Good Beef.

Bishop CLARKSON is reported by the Western newspapers to have opened vigorously porting live stock to market. The cattle from the plains of Wyoming, Dakota, Coiorado, and Montana are driven hundreds of miles without suffering and with little or misery and the risk of the shipper begin.

They are loaded into cars as thick as they can possibly stand, and carried for days toence. The horning and trampling are as tercommodity which China imports largely is | rible as anything the imagination can conlines must soon be drawn tightly. The out American citizens from the profits on from exhaustion, he is trodden to death, and the careass will not be drawn out until the train reaches an unloading stawith their moderate requirements, there or show, and fed and watered at an enorwould seem to be no possible toothold for mous expense to the shipper; for, be it

Bishop Charieson has begun his benevotheir followers. It was received as meaning | circumscribed, are already fully occurred: | lent crusade in behalf of the dumb beasts, antagonism and prescription for that and although theorests may advocate the but his demand for a better system is as wing of the party; and the nomination of ousting of European traders, tusiness men | much in the interest of the shipper and consumer as of the abused animal. Much is we said about adulterations of liquors and of to give expression to a purpose, which cul- not constitute the world of commercial pos- food. Why not look after the condition of our beet? The Omana Herald gives some netors from New York, who averred they had with the single exception of the Canadian | count of the loading of two of the "Kirshe Domini on, whose tariff is designed to des parlor cattle ours" at Kansas City for New It is now Gen. Anyana's turn; and what- velop home inquetries, offer a new and in- Yerk; but we have not nearl of their arrival

There appear to be early Republican candanates for Speaker of the House of Representatives, the most consplcuous among

Their majority in the House is | lion of our exports to Brazil, from which we lightest is KEIFER, and the smartest is small, with every nose counted before the imported nearly forty millions. Even more | Kasson. In fact, he is altogether too smart, | bass, yellow perch, and bullheads

election of Speaker and before the formation significant than these figures is the fact and his smartness is petty, and not always

The Republicans would do their party the most credit by electing Mr. Hiscock, and ent to business in spite of that possible foreign trade of Australiash, of the ex- the least by electing Mr. Onth. In fact, briefl discipline which intherio has been tent to which our share of it might be aug. Onth is impossible. He ought to get out of

> The Republican majority in the House of Representatives will not avail the party much unless it has some sort of leadership. The fact that eight second-rate Congressmen are candi dates for the Speakership, and that no one member is preëminent above his fellows, is not a promising sign. It wasn't that way in other

The Hon, THOMAS C. PLATT'S appearance in Washington just now is not auspicious for the Hon, FRANK HISCOCK, candidate for Speaker. Politicians are said to have short memo ries but it is probable that the picture of the Hon. FRANK HISCOCK circulating for signatures a remonstrance against his return to the Senate has not entirely faded from Mr. PLATT's mind.

Yesterday, near London, ARTHUR LEPROY paid the penalty of his crime on the gallows. Henceforth he will pass mainly into the cheap literature devoted to the careers of celebrated murderers, and perhaps into that branch of the drama which finds its sustenance in the same source. Nothing on the stage pleases some spectators better than a murder scene; a train cerned in Australasia or South Africa, the | of cars, a steamboat, or other bulky objects drawn from real life, will also provoke enthuslasm, so that a stirring play might be founded on the Brighton Railway murder at Balcombe The trial of LEFROY at Maidstone was an exhibition of legal skill both by the prosecution and defence. The evidence that he murdered his fellow traveller was circumstantial; but when it had been conclusively shown that LEFROY was in the same compartment of the train with Mr. Got D on the day of the murder, and that no third person could have entered it except by jumping on an express train going at full speed, there was practically no doubt in the jury's mind. The additional facts that he had redeemed a pistol from pawn the morning before taking the train, that Mr. Gold's water was found in his shoe, that he had emerged from the train bloody and wounded, that articles of his were found in the compartment from which Mr. Golp's body was flung into the tunnel, and that he ran away and concealed himself, were only a few of the many details that fixed the crime on him. After his sentence, his confession justified a verdict that few persons except his lawyers could have questioned

> Presence of mind among teachers proved a serviceable quality in the fire which occurred yesterday noon in a Baltimore school containing no fewer than 800 children. Though a panic was averted and slight damage done, it must be with indignation that the parents learn that the cause of the fire was a defective flue It is little less than a crime to expose so many lives to destruction through a strictly preventable defect in the heating fixtures.

> Chief BUSHYHEAD of the Cherokee Nation joined the other Governors in a Thankegiving proclamation, which, for its common sense simplicity, fervor, and humble plety, might well have furnished a model to all his white brethren, however renowned or pretentious.

The seizure of DANFORD, the owner, and SMITH, the eashier, of the broken banks at Hunnewell and Caldwell, in Kansas, by an angry body of citizens who have suffered losses from them, is a significant event. The two men had been taken to Weilington, on the charge of receiving money after they knew the banks to be said Mr. Weed, " I had always been a great adinsolvent, and were followed thither by a body of flity men from Caldwell, to hear the examiinformation is that the heartiest support | nation, and, as it turns out, to take them away from the custody of the court. Lynching is feared; but the captors of DANFORD and SMITH say they only want them to discorge. The scene of this affair is Sumner County, one of the southern tier of Kansas, and the chief sea of Capt, PAYNE's movement for invading the Indian Territory, on whose border it is situated. Wellington is the county town, and Caldwell is twelve or fifteen miles southwest. The community is one in which the style of banking that ruins depositors is not safe for those who prac-

> Perhaps it was the news of the Hatton registered-letter robbery in London that set some burglars upon a Post Office raid in Sunbury, Pa., isst Monday night. But they certainly did not attain the success of the British threves. as their total plunder was only four registered letters, which would not pay, probably, for the tools and powder they left in their hasty flight.

BOYD's alleged desire to row HANLAN turns out to be a case of excessively moderate engerness, something like that of the owners of Bend Or to match that horse against Foxhall. BOYD will only row HANLAN on a particular river, the Tyne, and for an amount of \$1,000 a side, which probably would not pay the Canadian for abandoning the rich prizes he could get here next year. Boyn's backers are prob ably \$1,000 better off for reaching this discreet conclusion.

The conviction and sentence of eleven persons in England for bribery at elections again reminds us that this is not the only country where politics are corrupt. On the other hand, if the penalty of from two to six months in jail, put upon these English criminals, were occasionally enforced here, there would probably be fewer attempts to pervert elections by bribery.

Liveller Football. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The scene at the Pologrounds on Thanksgiving Day was marricent. There must have been nearer 15,000 than (0000) people present; and I do not believe there was ever be ture such an assemblage of refined, sensible, well-te-haved, and good-looking people to witness a game on this rame, ending with a draw, will play out. The gar lacks motion. It is a borse rare that is all starts. What set he there is calling it too ball which the ball is now he that by the left. There was built of the first half hour. There is he kins about it. Why task mount receive the nearless about it. Why task mount receive the nearless had at all the rised by a cast experimental that is a support of the steer much a all the while tender their even-that is ben tone a long and that is what they expect. New York, Nov 28.

# Biblical Baseing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Starter of at some remarks made by the Rev. Robert B. Hall about during 1 find the following words: "The Behical dance was very different in one wall was a request east. You may be sure that when Bayed danced maked called out. First and second couple for ward and backward."

Now, would you allow me to inquire of the reverend men if he would recommend as to imitate David's darrent the matter a dises and other particulars, as deersted in IL canates, chap 6, versea 14 to 237 1. M.

DR. LORING AND THE FARMERS CLUB. The Commissioner of Agriculture Made

Commissioner Laring addressed the Farmers' Club yesterday on the American system of landholding. He compared it with the English system, declaring the latter to be unjust and exclusive. He denounced the laws of primogeniture and entail. "Americans," he continued, "since the landing of the Filgrims at Plymouth Rock, have been enthusiastically desirous of possessing land. They will have it, even if it is merely a lot in a cemetery." The speaker immented the decrease of small farming, conducted on economical principles. He deprecated "fancy farming," the building of big barns, and the use of ensilage. He concluded by saying that he was pleased to be among his old associates. He was glad to see them sitting where they used to sit, drinking

them sitting where they used to sit, drinking from the fountains of wisdom as of old and strending knowledge over the world.

Farmer Heath, after helping Mr. Loring to put on his overcoat, exclaimed. I move Dr. Loring be proclaimed a member of the club. I don't think he has disgraced the club any."

Mr. Loring modestly bowed.

After Mr. Loring had retired Mr. E. B. Selden of Rochester exhibited a brick machine, turned a crank, and produced a small slit brick from the other end. He nitroduced slit into one end of the machine, turned a crank, and produced a small slit brick from the other end. He pitched a brick to Farmer Lambert, who dexterously caught it m the other end. He pitched a brick mer Lambert, who dexterously caught i tossed it to Farmer Garish. This gent and tossed it to Eurmer Garish. This gentle-man ingeniously received it on his shirt bosom. Other bricks were tossed about. One of the hely farmers inquired if they were "bricks without straw." A facetious ruralist objected to his companion taking a brick, al-leging that he already had one in his hat. The Rev. J. H. Lightburn deprecated Mr. Loring's ungentle references to England, and thought him radically wrong in some of his opinions. It was not an uncommon thing to see professional, educated men without com-tages as the season.

A gentleman from Manchester, England, de-nounced his native country roundly for her system of landholding. Farmer Lawrence thought the gentleman

Farmer Lawrence thought the gentleman rom Manchester was wrong alterether. He idia't believe in saying anything against Engant. She was at the nead of nations.

Farmer Garish said he believed the gentleman from Manchester was been very far back in the dark ages. He didn't believe all inon vere born equal. There is, he said, a difference in the calibre of the brain. We cannot all be artists. Natural ability is necessary. We annot all be notes, This gentleman on my ent, beaming upon Farmer Bloodcood Cutter, has the natural gift of poesy. His beautiful ines are admired by the world. His residence in Long Island is the resort of the cultured. It is now become popular to say, Let us go to Long Island, instead of Let us go to Boston."

Farmer Cutter, who was attired in broadcloth, us had a tariff convention backer planed to the apel of his coat, blushed deeply at Farmer

Farmer Cutter, who was attired in broadcloth, and had a tariff convention badge pinned to the lapel of his coat, binshed deeply at Farmer Garish's veited reference to his poetical ability. The gentleman from Manshester sprang to his feet after Farmer Garish had spoken, and exclaimed: "Is there no gentleman here who believes land ought not to be bought and sold?" "Nel" thundered a chorus of farmers, as the gentleman from Manchester sat down.

Farmer Garish read a concounteration opening with the sentence, "The closing of the year reminds us of the failing lead."

A letter from Weather Prophet De Voe was road, Mr. De Voe wrote that there was a great demand for his prophesies. He advised the merchants to lay in a good stock of boots, shoes, and rubber goods for the coming winter, and to steer clear of skates and sieighs. He said that Dr. Taimage had expressed his sentiments on the weather in his Thanksgiving Day sermon.

### HE NEVER TRIED TO BE A MASON. Mr. Thurlow Weed's Answer to a New un-Remarkable Canard.

Mr. Thurlow Weed laughed heartily yes terday when a Sun reporter read to him the following remarkable statement published in the Washington National Republican Intely:

It takes a long time. In some cases, for the truth to get to the surject. It has just transpired that Tan low Weest's war on the Masons in 1828 was occasioned by the reneal of the original horolders of the order to admit Mr. Weest as a member of the Ordite head. Up to the time when it was alleged that the Masons abducted Morgan, which was in 1826." mirer of Masonry. I believed it, as I believe it new an institution which has done a great deal of good. I had accepted the common opinion that it was very ancient and sought to do benevolent work, and that in all respects it was benevolent work, and that in all respects it was entitled to the regard of the community who were not members of the order. I think, however, that I always feet that it would be better without its secreey. I remembered that the Washingtonian Society, organized during our war of 1812, was a secret society, and was not very friendly to the Government: I remembered that, and I never quite liked the secret element in Free Masonry. But, notwithstanding that, I believed the institution a benevolent one. I never, however, desired to be a member of it, and in my early life, while I was a journeyman printer, I never had money enough over to incur the extense, even if I desired it. But I had not any particular desire for it. I esteemed it, but had no wish to be a member and never was proposed or offered for membership in any shape in my life, or sought to be. But I always thought favorably of the institution until we were driven into it at flant, and even now I consider that the carrying away and disposing of Morgan was by indiscreet and over-zealous members of the order. It was never contemposite that the carrying and inteligent men of the order to do what was done with Morgan, but the mistake was in not disavowing the act. In denying that anything wrong was done they assumed a certain responsibility for the act."

"But," suggested the reporter, "the writer of that paragraph seems to go a good way back of Morgan times, for he says that they were the original founders of the order who refused to admit you as a brother."

"It," Were thankled again, and protested; "Oh, but they couldn't mean that, you know." entitled to the regard of the community who

# CANNON'S CONTESTED SEAT.

The Reported Plan of the Opponents of the

Mormon Belegate from Utab. Washington, Nov. 29 .- George Q. Cannon, Mormon delegate from Utah, has arrived here, as has Mr. Campbell, the contestant for his seat, Mr. Cannon says that his certificate, with the returns of the election, have been considered by Cierk Adams sufficient to place his name upon the roll, and that the certificate which Campbell has from the Governor has the qualifleation in it of the language, "being a citizen," which was necessary in order to protect the Governor from the effects of a very stringent statute in Utah relative to a false return. That statute. Mr. Cannon thinks, if the words quoted had not been inserted in Campbell's certificate, would have rendered Gov. Murray inbie to a heavy flue and to two years' imprisonment in

would have rendered Gov. Murray habie to a heavy fine and to years imprisonment in the pendientiary.

Mr. Cannon also claims to be able to show that his naturalization was regular and commete, and he will bring certified records from an investigation beid on that subject by the Elections Committee of the Forty-flith Congress to show that his naturalization was lawful. He compains that there has been triceery in the courts, and that his corp neat's certificate is entirely irregular and a neurostron.

Whatever the merits of the technicalities as to his core line of this Merition delegate, the whole subject of his right to a sent upon his certificate will undoubtedly be broaght before the House of a very carly day, probably as soon as his hand is reached upon the root. Mr. Cannon as also hand is reached upon the root. Mr. Cannon as do to might that he had information that it was the purpose of Windets of Michigan, who has been the effect and not the instruct in the corporate for the swearing in of Gannon on the ground of irregularity in his certificate, Undoubtedly if the point is made at that stage, or at any other, the the same and the special and had to the history of Campbell, who ultimately win, pro above the to committee of the result from to take his sent upon the proof that certificate. It is understood to be the layer of pannon the proof that certificate. It is understood to be the layer of pannon and committee the issue of the segmental constitutions. the issignithe beginning and comment the flower to send to the Canton's certificate and has own to the Electronic includes and sent heather upon their promatifier papers, but to represent to to a suit the investigation of the committee and the judgment (the House.

## LETTER CARRIERS.

A Correspondent's Account of the Work They He and the Pay They Get.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-STr.: As an employee of the Post Office, I wish to call the attention of the people (whose servants the employees of the Post Office are) to certain points in the present letter-carrier service of this city, I do not make a merely personal complaint When the fathers founded this Government it was not with the intention that any employee thereof, however insignificant his place, should be considered to hold it otherwise than from the people and at the people's will. It was not their intention that any body of men, whether twentyfive 600, 6,000, or 600,000, should be placed in the public service under the absolute and dominant control of any one man, hold their positions solely from him, and traceive their orders. their rewards, and their penalities from him alone. Such a system of government exists in despotic Russia, but it was never intended to exist here, either in the Capitol at Washington or in the Post Office of New York. Therefore, as an American citizen, I address my protest, not to the President, nor to the Postmaster-General, nor to the Postmaster-General's son-inlaw, but to the people, from whom they hold their trusts as we hold ours. If this appeal be in vain, it will show I am mistaken—that I have appealed to the slave and not to the master.

The letter carriers of New York are divided, it may be said, into four classes:

First—The men who have served a considerable time and who receive \$1.000 per year salary, and are called regular carriers.

Second—The men who have served about as long as the first and who receive \$800 per year salary, and are also called carriers.

Third—The men who may or may not bave served as long as the first and second classes, who receive \$400 per year salary, and are called auxiliaries.

auxiliaries.
Fourth—The men who have lately entered the service or have engaged therein for a year or so, and who are called substitutes, and receive no regular salary, but get on an average about

so, and who are called substitutes, and receive no regular salary, but get on an average about \$1500 per year remuneration.

This arrangement applies also to collectors, and they are all obliged to give a bond with two several sureties of \$1,000 each. The physical examination is the same as that for the United States army, and the discipline at present is also that of an army or a despotism. Unlike soldiers, however, the Post Office employees are obliged to purchase with their own money the uniforms which they wear out in the service of the wealthiest Government on the globe, and this involves expenditures for two and three suits a year, whether the salary be \$400 or \$1,000. Their actual working time is from 12 to 14 hours out of the 24. Such is the system organized by Postmaster James for the distribution of the letters of the city of New York; and such is the system carried on by his sonin-law, H. G. Pearson, the present Postmaster. I will now endeavor to show its personal application to employees.

The duties of carriers and collectors, substitutes and auxiliaries, are nearly identical, and the work of all is about early sidentical.

The duties of carriers and collectors, substitutes and auxiliaries, are nearly identical, and the work of all is about equally severe. Whether a man receives full pay or only a dollar and nine cents a day, he must later just as hard, and the prospect does not brighten before him, for there are carriers who have been working year in and year out for only \$100 a year. They all rise at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, and return from work between the hours of 6 and 8 in the evening although collectors are often seen working their routes as late as 9 and 10 offices. Their preparations for the occupation of the day are a ways hurried their means are hastly eaten and in insufficient quantities, and then they betake themselves to the monotonous round of their duties. Always overdriven, no one sees them in the street when they are not moving more rapidly than other men.

In the intolerable heat of sum ner, in the rain

In the intolerable heat of sum per, in the rain and snow and sleet of winter, in the buffeting of storms and the drenching descent of torrents, they are always expected (like tramps) to do not thing—move on. The citizen sits in his comfortable quarters at all seasons of the year, sips his coffee, and turns over his morning paper, or by the pleasant evening inght drinks his ten, and has his mail promptly and frequently delivered at his door. He speaks in complimentary phrase of the inther-in-law and the son-in-law, and remarks how admirable the discipline of the department must be. But does he stop to inquire whether all this is quite as it e stop to inquire whether all this is quite as it eight to be? Does he stop to inquire whether liese men-these letter carriers who work so like machines-who move along so like the ains upon a railroad—are adequately paid in their arduous duties, and have proper an-gitimate hours to perform those duties in for their arduous duties, and have proper and legitimate hours to perform those duties in? Does he think that \$1.09 a day is proper pay for from twelve to fourfeen hours of hard, continuous work? If he has never inought about it, then for the sake of common numanity let him think about it, and taik about it, and act about it how, and fix the responsibility for such inordinate rigor exactly where it belongs. Let him remember that these men have parents, wives, children, brothers, and sisters to support. Let him remember that very many of them secured their positions through the influence of benevolent statesmen, and before this wonderful era of so-called civil service reform, simply on that plea, and as a matter of urgent necessity. Let him remember that very many of these men carry an empty sleeve pinned across their carry an empty sleeve pinned across their breasts—empty, because they fought for a country that promised to remember, but has forgotten them. Let the citizen consider all this, and then answer whether the minimum of \$1.09 per day is appropriate pay for these men. If the day is appropriate pay for these men. If the citizen thinks about this, he will begin to wonder that he never thought about it before. But thought, without action, is stagnation.

And now the question of responsibility. In an interview with a reporter at Washington the present Postmaster-General said, as nearly

the present Postmaster-General said, as hearly as my memory serves me:

"When I accepted the resition of Postmaster of New York I did so with the intention to conduct the department upon the strictest business principles, and I hoped by my efforts in this respect to so gain the conflience of the business men of New York that when the department should case from my hands the reputation I had won for business method and energy would enable me to enter upon a prosperous business career in that city."

would enable me to enter upon a prosperous business career in trust city.

Such, in substance, was his statement, and I give him credit for having accomplished his curpose in the thiest measure. Regardless of the cost to others, except in a moneyed sense, he became in teed the american of a little Russia. He turned his men into machines, regulated their pay and the hours of their work exactly as he thought best, and, regardless or the mordinate rigors imposed upon them, built up for himself the long-cherished reputation for mornilessed the long-cherished reputation for mornilessed the long-cherished reputation for mornilesses energy and ambrion. Does it appear that he was actuated solely for the root of Government and the business interests of New York? Does it appear that he was entirely unselfish in his extraordinary efforts? If so, why did he so completely overlock the comport, the necessicompletely everlock the comfort, the necessi-ties, and the condition of the men working in his charge? Why is it that he cannot now point to a single set of his which indicates the sightest interest in their personal needs and wellare? Why is it that, with all the many compliments he has received from the press, he cannot mark out one in which his generous consideration for his employees is mentioned? We defy him to show that he has been a friend to us. We defy his employees is mentioned? We defy him to show that he has been a friend to us. We defy him to show wherein the favor his own reputa-tion) he has not driven us like slaves in a treadmill. We defy him to show wherein he can consider himself entitled to a treadmill. We dry him to show wherein he can consider himself entitled to our favor and personal regard as man. To whatever complaints the men were forced to make, he had ever ready the answer. If you don't like the service quit it. Lenn get planty of others to take your places. This to men who are in receipt of one-dollar and nine cents per day for fourteen hours of unremitting monetages and who are in receipt of one-dollar and nine cents per day for fourteen hours of unremitting monetages were nearly the same works and the same argument as the set in use in an the varywearing shops of chies like Paris. London, and New York, where near and women work for a few cents an hour for is hours out of the 24 and cannot go way, because if they did they would stary! Exactly the same argument used to the word, and toy the meanest Shyses sliving unfer that Government!

Under these circumstances, is a any wonder that supplieres should inquire what next? And toward importances is a lary wonder that supplieres should inquire what next? And toward inspects, have cannot as a first long to make the contrast to the season argument and more easer than the father indicate himself to bound up a first-class regulation as a first-long there are the reliance which the same and the word, and to the word in the contrast to the pay house the contrast of the same and the word in the father indicate himself to the pay house the contrast of the same and the word in the father indicate himself to the same which its himself to bound up a first-class reputation as a first-long theorems the other of the remark that the same and the area of the father indicate the same to the pay house the contrast of the father indicates the contrast of

### SUNBEAMS

-Fifteen seniors of the Toronto Univer--The Czar is a regular churchgoer, and very fond of sacred music. He maintains two fire of

-"The asylum for idiots at Clerkanwell" the respectful manner in which Punch speaks of the

Middlesex mogistrates

-A special train, bearing a party of dis-

timenished excursionists, lately went through the St. Gothard tunnel in firty minutes. -The young lady attendants at the Court Theatre, London, are now clad in a yellow waistcost, navy blue swallow-tailed dress coat, erect collar, and

black silk evening tie. -Two girls at Greenwich, Eng., climbed five fences, wrenched off a lock, and plundered a house lately. If this goes goes on, male burglars will have to

strike. like the clear men. -Next spring elaborate fortifications, to cost \$14,000,000, are to begin at Kiel. That's the way the money goes under Elimarck.

-The youngest of the revivalists are Ben and Lotta lovce, who exhort and sing with greatskill and are meeting with wonderful success in southern

Missouri. They are twins, aged 14. -By a vote of the Baptist deacons at Mendecia, Ind., a figure of Venus, which had been em-broadered on a screen by the pastor's anughter, was declared unfit to be sold at the church fair. London is, it seems, redeemed from the

represent of not having a really first-class restaurant. The "Bristol" has been started by a Paristan. It is splendidly appointed, and its \$2.50 dinner is excellent -Zululand is in so unsettled a state that he people are atraid to plant mealies, massacres are taking place, and a severe and prolonged famine is immi t. There appears to be a strong feeling for the return of Cetywayo.

-The centenary of the abolition of serfom in 1781 by the Emperor Joseph II, is to be celebrated shortly with popular rejoidings throughout Austria. In pared in Vienna.

-An English parson, when he wants the graveyard made neat, sends out an invitation to all who have friends buried in the churchyard to decorate the graves and attend a commemoration service. The ser vice is mainly musical, and the people come from far, -The famous old house at Dolgelley, noted

as the place of the assembly of the last Parliament of Wales called by Owan Glyndwr in the fourteenth cea tury, is to be demolished. A proposal to buy and devote it to a museum fell through for lack of funds, which does not say much for Welsh patriotism. -The Dartmouth College catalogue for 1881-2 shows 57 seniors, 65 juniors, 64 sophomores, and

4s freshmen in the academic department. There are 49 students in the scientific department, 41 in the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, 116 in the Medical follege, and 7 in the School of Civil Engineering -Bishoprics are multiplying in England, Within three years Truro and Liverpool have, been created, and now the funds are rapidly flowing in for a see of Newcastle. The Duke of Northumberland has given \$50,000. A capital sum to yield \$15,000 a year is

equired by the Government before the see is create -Notwithstanding the numerous disasters Alpine tourists which have taken place of late, the ascent of Mont Blanc appears, according to statistics which have just been published, to be a more popular feat than ever. More ascents have, in fact, been made this season than in any previous year. From July to October seventy-four tour sta succeeded in gaining the summit. Of these, seventeen were of English nationality, one of them

-According to a London paper, this year, as last year, and through many that went before, Mr. Glassione prefaced his arrival at Hawarden Castle by the descatch of a large box containing books he had ricked nock shops. There is an unpretending-looking shop in the narrow thoroughfare in the Strand which the lenants like to call Booksellers' row where he is a constant customer. He bought here, among other things, a second

hand copy of "Lothair." -Finding last month, in England, the name "Michael Sir Shepherd" on a registry of voters, the reviser asked if that was correct "Yes; when the man was christened the clercyman said, 'Name this child.' The sponsor answered 'Michael, sir,' and 'Michael Sir' it was." This recalls the hisbing apensor, who thur." Whereupon the horrised parson, in ignorance o

the baby's sex, roared out "Lucier: Horrible! John! baptize thee." Ac., and haptized John she was. - Russeil McCov, Chief Magistrate of Pitcairn is and, is in San Francisco lie asserts that his dot of a country is inhabited by sinety-siz of the happiest persons in the world. The climate is delightful, the growth of fruits abundant, and the conditions of life generally comfortable. His own office is a sincoure, to there are no disputes of consequence, and lawlessness is normown. The people are communistic to a degree, sharing their goods freely with the needy, and diriling the land equitably. He declares that none of them would

leave the island. -A Michigan backwoodsman, young and hand-one, but untutored and rude, has married to his cabin in the forest, where he chops wood for a living. Her father, unable to recover her by law since she was old enough to lexally choose a bushand for her self has sensibly taken boundat a Milwaukes botel where he is now patiently waiting for the girl to voluntarily return. "I may be delayed three months" he says, "but

I don't believe it will be as many weeks. These little in-cidents of travel are worrisonic, vet not very scrious." -A critic on Continental armies writes: "In one point the Austrians have the advantage. They have a natural aptitude for eavairy mandauvres. Every man, with his horse, is trained to be a fair cross-country rider; and no Austrian cavalry regiment is considered without serious disarrangement for a charge. The habit gives them a power which is quite insurnassed. If the brains of their officers and the i telligence of the sen have been developed in fair proportion to the efforts

made in that direction, the Austrian light cavalry must be by this time the best in Europe." -One of the most remarkable edifices in the ancient city of Naremberg, the Franchische, has been restored at great expense, and the new building has just been consecrated by the Archbishop of Bambers. The Francocki che, which was built in the latter part of the fourteenth century, during the reign of the Empered Charles IV., it still in possession of the celebrated me chanical clock made in 15.0, and called the Manahaseven electors who, as each hour struck, came out and revolved round the central flatte of the Emperor. The sculptures of the west front and the portions have been

-The particulars of the accident which caused the death of the promising English lockey Mac donald, the rider of Buchaman in the Laverpoor Cup, have some others being in troot, when he tell suddenly. donati was at course, precipitated to the ground when the following horse. Eretiforms, came up and stumbled picked up he was bleeding productly from the face, while though a subspection from the cars. Mandemald was about

-According to a decision which has just been given by the Pennin court of Cassation speciality in a French court of classes are at the ray to indule it numbered in a decling which are better a ded to the gatersion or the Julies of the Assessed the hute of their conditions of a labor named North to two days are becomes to a second of a set. Morting as present a the trial of a year man of the second of mur-

the round recommend as to minuse spaces of the minuse spaces of the immuter of deep and other particulars, as described in H. Samon, chap, 0, verses 18 to 235 L. S.

Denner, K. N. S.

Mr. D. O. Mills as sind to be during of Belighe's discrete various and electron forms of the discrete various and the plant of the committee and the plant of peried to sign or got because or Litrice Russia. | the horses being allowed to siray away.